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author thinks, will have as transforming an influence upon twentieth-century civilization as steam power did upon the civilization of the nineteenth. He is wholly optimistic as to the social effects of the use of hydraulic and electrical power in industry to replace steam. He believes that this revolution in the form of motive power used in manufacturing and transportation will do much to counteract the evil results which followed the development of the use of steam power in the nineteenth century. The book is interestingly written and the author is careful to point out that the kind of motive power used in a society is, like other technological devices, not a direct and primary social cause, but a means which, nevertheless, profoundly influences social life.

C. A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Hereditary Fragility of Bone. By H. S. CONARD and C. B. DAVENPORT. Cold Spring Harbor: Eugenics Record Office, November, 1915. Pp. 31. \$0.15.

This is Bulletin No. 14 in the series published by the Eugenics Record Office, the study being suggested by an extensive family history contributed by Professor H. S. Conard, of Grinnell College. The study deals with a peculiar brittleness of bones found in children and called osteopsathyrosis. The literature dealing with this condition has been thoroughly canvassed and every authentic case of its reappearance in the same family has been chartered. The authors conclude that "heredity is the only important etiological factor." They find the trait a dominant one, and correlated with porcelain blue sclerotic coat. The distribution of affected individuals in affected fraternities is in close agreement with the Mendelian expectation. The study is an interesting suggestion of results that may be achieved by the co-operation of individual investigators with the specialized staff of the Eugenics Record Office.

F. H. HANKINS

CLARK UNIVERSITY

Educational Hygiene from the Pre-School Period to the University.
 Edited by LOUIS W. RAPEER, PH.D. New York: Scribner,
 1915. Pp. xix+650.

As the title indicates, this is a compendium of "the latest information and advice of leading specialists" on the numerous phases of hygiene with special reference to the public school and other educational efforts.

The subject has been treated broadly so that there would seem to be no phase of the health problem, private or public, domestic, scholastic, or industrial, which is not in some way touched upon in this volume. There are four main divisions of the material treating, respectively, "Health Sociology," "The Administration of Educational Hygiene," "The Divisions and Practise of Educational Hygiene," and "The Hygiene of the College." The editor would seem to lay most stress on the third division which includes twenty of the chapters under the captions "Medical Inspection of Schools," "School Sanitation," "Physical Education," "The Teaching of Hygiene," and "The Hygiene of Instruction." There are in all thirty-three chapters and twenty-seven authors. While the contributors cannot be rated as equally authoritative, the high excellence of the material is vouched for by the appearance in the first part alone of such well-known experts as Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, of the New York Academy of Medicine, Professor C. B. Davenport, of Cold Spring Harbor, and Clarence A. Perry, of the Russell Sage Foundation. The volume includes more than a hundred splendid illustrations, well chosen and full of meaning; a bibliography including books, magazines, and reports; several appendices; and an index. It is in fact encyclopedic, authoritative, and complete. It should have large use both as text and as reference book.

F. H. HANKINS

CLARK UNIVERSITY

Annual Report of the New York State Probation Commission for the Year 1914. Prepared by HOMER FOLKS, President, and CHARLES L. CHUTE, Secretary. Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., 1915. Pp. 505.

This report is such that it is of fundamental value to the judges of the juvenile courts and all the probation officers of New York state. It is also of great interest and usefulness to anyone engaged in probation work.

It consists of the general report of the Commission (67 pages); statistical summaries (56 pages); proceedings of conferences (296 pages); citations of laws of other states (8 pages); and a directory of the probation officers of New York state (56 pages).

The State Probation Commission was created in 1907. Its principal duties, as prescribed by law (sec. 30, chap. 54, Consolidated Laws, as amended by chap. 613, Laws of 1910), are as follows: to meet at stated